

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5th, 1886

NUMBER 19

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. G. MAC DONELL,
Minister.
HENRY CADOGAN,
Secretary of Legation.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 42, Rua do
Ouvidor.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

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Sundays in each month at 7.30 p.m. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism
every Sunday after the morning Service.
N.B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.
No. 6, Rua Hanayda.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 15, Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,
p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p.m., every
Thursday.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite.
English services: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching 11.30
a.m., Sundays.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching
7.30 p.m., Sundays; prayer-meeting 7.30 p.m., Wednesdays.
J. J. KENNEDY, Pastor.
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
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11 a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p.m., every evening. Sunday school at 4.30 p.m.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Cordeiro d'Água, No. 121.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.,
and 7.30 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7.30
o'clock p.m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,
a.m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence, Rua de Silva Manoel, No. 20.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DAY PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
Rio at 4.45 a.m., arriving at Barra (junction) at 7.45 a.m., Entre
Rios (terminal line) 9.25 a.m., Lafayette (Quilich) 10.00 p.m.,
Ponta Nova (branch from Entre Rios) 11.25 a.m., Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 11.45 a.m., São Paulo (S. P. N. Rio R.R.) 6
p.m. Downward, leaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Lafayette 7.30 a.m.,
Ponta Nova 12.10 p.m., arriving at Barra 4.20 and Rio 6.55
p.m. Connects with Valencian line at Desaguarde, Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Maritima line at Sitor-
aria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El Rey) line at Sitor-
aria; Leopoldina line at Ponta Nova and S. Paulo and Rio de
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving
at Barra at 9.05 a.m.; Entre Rios 10.55 p.m.; Ponta Nova
5.30 p.m.; Cachoeira 6.00 p.m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6.45 a.m.; Ponta Nova 6.30 a.m.; Entre Rios 10.58 a.m.
arriving at Barra 2.24 p.m., and at Rio at 4.30 p.m.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.30 a.m., and 3 p.m., the
first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra da Piraí.
CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7.25 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11.25 a.m. Cordero (hour
per trainway from Cantagallor) Rio and Macaco 2.05 p.m.
Return train leaves Macaco 8.15, Cordero 9.10 and Nova
Friburgo 11.30 p.m., arriving at Niterói 2.55 p.m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Corvo
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 5.30, 7, 8.35, 10.15, 11.45, a.m. and
12.15, 2.45, 4.15 and 5.45 p.m., on Sundays and holidays;
and at 6.30 and 10 a.m. and at 2 and 5.15 p.m. on week-days.
and at 6.30 and 10 a.m. and at 2 and 5.15 p.m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Laranjeiras at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a.m.
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 12 a.m.; downward from Petropolis 12.15
p.m., week days only.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hos-
pício, No. 1, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclimação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Beneficentes.
Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Hadlock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do
Rosário, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p.m.
Dr. Alexandre Calazas—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Pinheiro de Mago No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m.,
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edm. Surgeon and
Physician. Office, Rua 1ª de Março, No. 49, from 11 to
1 p.m., and 4 to 4.30 p.m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do
Ovidon.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHILIPS, Esq.,
151 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 3rd, 1886.

The old budget having again been prorogued, the two houses appear to feel that they are no longer under obligations to attend strictly to legislative business, for which reason the "no quorum" record is again becoming the rule. With so many important interests at stake, and with so many important matters pressing for legislative action, it is incredible that so little attention should be paid to the dispatch of business in the two houses. Since our last summary there have been only two sessions. In that of the 23rd the Senate passed the bills proroguing the old budget for four months, and approving the contract made with Henrique Brianhe for the public lighting of this city. The municipal elections bill was rejected, though it has served a good purpose in drawing out a considerable number of opinions on the present elective and representative system of the empire. Some good, we trust, will follow these discussions, as the most intelligent opinion of the Senate seems to be that the electoral system of the country is about as bad and inefficient as it can be.

The coffee crop-year just closed has shown no very marked features, but, so far as we can learn, has been fairly satisfactory to exporters. The estimates were very close to the actual out-turn, the estimates being from 4,000,000 to 4,250,000 bags and our receipts amounting to about 3,890,000. From 150,000 to 250,000 are probably carried over. The interruption of traffic on the Cantagallo railway during the early part of 1886 caused a sharp decrease in our *barra dentro* supply, which apparently has not since been overtaken. At the end of October a divergency of opinion arose among our brokers as to stocks, the estimates varying to the extent of 50,000 bags. This has since been reduced to about 10,000 bags by deducting local consumption, which is estimated to be 6,000 bags per month. As to the crop year upon which we are now entering, the extreme estimates seem to be that the Rio crop will produce from 3,750,000 to 4,250,000 bags, the drought in January, it is claimed, having reduced the first estimates which were very large. We incline to the belief that the larger figures will more nearly approach the truth. As to São Paulo, all advices agree in stating that the crop will be very large. The May and

June frosts were not general and even allowing for all damage, there are estimates that the crop will be one-half larger than that of 1885-86. The crop of 1887-88 will show greater prejudice from these frosts, but it is claimed that new plantations are likely to counteract any probable decrease in the older orchards. In fact, there seems no reason to doubt that Brazil will export the usual average amount in 1886-87, which we consider to be very near 6,000,000 bags of 60 kilos from Rio and Santos.

The repetition of the usual scenes attendant upon the closing days of the period marked for the non-discount redemption of certain descriptions of Treasury notes, was again experienced toward the end of last month. Three denominations of certain specified issues had been called in a long time ago, and after two or more extensions the 30th of June was definitely fixed for redemption. This date, however, does not seem to have been generally understood, for while it was so advertised in this city, São Paulo, Pará, and elsewhere, in Espírito Santo it was *officially* advertised for the 31st of December next. As no exceptions had been generally announced, this extension of the period in Espírito Santo created no slight confusion in the public mind. This, however, was a slight cause of complaint in comparison with some others. On the 23rd certain banks began to refuse the called-in notes, while others continued to pay them out over their counters. The postoffice paid them out up to the last moment, although the redemption bureau occupies a part of the postoffice building. In fact, it is safe to say that all of the public offices, except the redemption bureau, continued to pay out these called-in notes up to the last moment, and that, too, knowing that very few would dare to refuse them. All this tended to delay redemption and to increase the risks of loss at the last moment. Another complication—and the one which ultimately determined the government to grant another six months' extension—was the circumstance that a part of the called-in 55,000 notes do not bear the description "7" estampa as specified in the call. This was due to an oversight in printing the first lot of notes, a large number having been issued before the omission was noticed. This difference in the notes seems to have been quite forgotten until the time for redeeming them had nearly expired, when an explanation was made by an old Treasury official and an extension was granted.

To avoid these risks and annoyances to the public—unless it be the settled policy to increase them so as to enhance the profits of the Treasury—the government ought now to adopt a better and more effective process for the redemption of these notes. It is not enough to fix a date in the future for the termination of their redemption without discount. At the best, this system of monthly discounts is sheer dishonesty, for it is nothing less than repudiation of formal and unliquidated obligations. Up to the end of March last the aggregate of repudiated and discounted notes, according to official reports, was 4,410,751\$700. The discounts alone amounted to three quarters of a million milreis. Admitting that a considerable part of the notes not presented for redemption were lost or destroyed, there still remains enough to make their repudiation a serious loss to the country. A government can not wipe out values in this way without grave prejudice to the people—for it is nothing less than the wanton destruction of just that amount of accumulated earnings. In our opinion the only honest method to be employed is to redeem these notes at their face value whenever presented. The government may call them in and

declare them legal tender no longer, but it should never refuse to redeem them when presented at the redemption bureau in this city. And then, to facilitate redemption, the calls, with descriptions of the notes, should be printed and posted in every public office in the empire, and then every such office, including the larger postoffices, should be authorized to receive the notes for transmission to the provincial sub-treasuries, or to the redemption bureau in this city. And as the time approached for the lapse of their legal tender value, no post-office, nor other public office, should be permitted to issue them again. The spectacle of seeing called-in notes issued from the postoffice in this city up to the very last day is one which does not reflect much credit upon the zeal and administrative ability of the government, and its existence arouses a very strong suspicion of an intention to defraud the public. One of the simplest processes of redemption is through the postoffice, and it is one which has been employed in the United States with great success. There the redemption of mutilated and worn-out notes is made just as easy as possible, and it can be effected in any part of the country through the medium of the postoffice alone. Here the matter is made more difficult and complicated by the calling-in of whole issues of notes, but still these same instrumentalities might be used. If, however, this is found impracticable, why not pay the banks a small commission for receiving the notes and forwarding them to the redemption bureau in this city. The banks would require nothing more than remuneration for the cost of handling the notes, and the use of the money tied up during transmission to the public offices empowered to redeem them. The Treasury certainly makes enough out of the notes lost and destroyed to warrant such an expenditure, and as it is directly in the interests of an honest fulfillment of public obligations, no one will complain. Something should certainly be done to assist the public in a duty which has been arbitrarily imposed upon it, and to relieve the government from the not unwarranted stigma of designedly multiplying and complicating these redemptions in order to increase the percentage of profit on the employment of paper money.

The very first lot of immigrants to arrive at Pará under the new colonization scheme, are complaining that they have been deceived and refuse to accept the lots set apart for them. It is idle to say that this again raises the question of introducing colonists under existing arrangements, for the question is never allowed to drop out of sight. Almost every venture of this character has thus far resulted in the exposure of some swindle or deception. Over a half century ago the first attempts at colonization were made pitiful records of neglect and bad faith, and since then the same instrumentalities and methods have been employed over and over again until one is constrained to believe the Brazilian government incapable of unselfishness and honesty in its dealings with this helpless class of people. True, much of the wrongs suffered by colonists are due to contractors and adventurers, but at the same time these very same adventurers held government contracts, or were in some form authorized to carry their colonization schemes into execution. It would seem full time that the government recognized the fact that very few men seek to introduce colonists from purely patriotic and philanthropic motives. Their prime object has always been, and will always continue to be, to make money, and where the instruments to be used for this purpose are human beings, wrongs and sufferings are as inevitable as they were in the African

slave trade. And after all, what is the difference between these private colonization enterprises and the slave trade? It is one of degree only! The man who stole negroes for transportation across the sea, offered and paid no remuneration; the man who deceives the helpless poor and induces them to trust their lives and fortunes to his selfish purposes in a distant country, offers and pays the minimum. In the majority of cases, these immigration agents have practised the grossest deceptions, and have lied to their victims most infamously. In fact, it seems practically impossible for an immigration agent to tell the truth. The only safe policy for Brazil to pursue is to put an end to all these schemes and stop every kind and species of officially authorized propaganda. Of course, if any man chooses to go to Europe and represent that the soil is ten feet deep on the top of Itatiaia, there is no help for it; but there is a remedy against much of the harm which such men are able to do when duly authorized by the Brazilian government to offer inducements to the poor and ignorant to come here to better their condition. As we have repeatedly stated, all that the government is required to do, is to enact wise and liberal laws, remove all obstacles, encourage home industries and commerce, improve the social condition of its people, and then open wide its doors.

The action of the government in removing the obstacles heretofore existing to the slave traffic between this city and the province of Rio de Janeiro has aroused much well merited criticism. There has been no doubt as to the reactionary tendencies of the present ministry, nor of its antagonism to abolition. The majority of the conservative leaders of to-day have been bitterly hostile to emancipation all the way through, and have fought it step by step from the very beginning. It was expected, therefore, that they would oppose all further concessions to that cause, but at the same time it was not expected that they would undertake to retrace the steps already taken. This, however, is just exactly what they are doing. The province of Rio de Janeiro has a provincial law imposing a high tax—prohibitive, in fact—upon all slaves introduced into that province. This has interfered with some of the "vested interests" of the slave traders of this city, and efforts have been made more than once to secure the repeal of the law. It has remained for an imperial ministry, however, to do what provincial legislators have opposed—to break down these barriers to a shameful traffic in human flesh and blood. There is not one single public interest to be served by this act—nothing but the selfish venal interests of a few private individuals. To serve their interests and to strike a blow at the hated cause of abolition, the Cotegeipe cabinet has clearly done an illegal act in the setting aside of a law by a mere administrative *regulamento*, and it has once more brought dishonor upon the country by an act of bad faith and retrogression. There can be no defence for such an act which honest and honorable men will care to consider, and there will be no hesitation in characterizing it as an act unworthy even of a pro-slavery cabinet. We deeply regret to see the minister of agriculture connected with so unwise and faithless a measure, for we do not believe that he is really in sympathy with it; but as for the Barão de Cotegeipe and other members of the cabinet, backed by such abolition haters as Andrade Figueira and Senator Paulino, the act is probably a very fair specimen of the means which they are ready to use to prop up the institution of slavery for a few years more. We do not know what the Emperor thinks of such a measure, but we do know that the future

historian of Brazilian emancipation will not hold him guiltless of these efforts to turn back the tide which is bearing Brazil along—unwilling enough, we fear—to a state where the liberty of the individual will be the basis and starting point of all future progress.

Continued from No. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Patents.

Since law No. 3,129 dated October 14th, 1882, was promulgated, 305 patents were issued. The annual increase is such that the service should be re-organized, so that the departments now charged with it could be relieved. In 1885 107 patents were issued, 1 extended and 4 transferred to other parties.

Industries.

Lacking statistics, it is impossible to conjecture, with any degree of certainty, the development in the Empire of the mechanical arts and manufactures. The minister recognizes the danger of employing all the forces of the country in one industry only and the necessity, while not directly interfering, of encouraging by opportune and well-considered measures the mechanical arts and such industries as appear most worthy.

Mining. The minister has only reports from the provinces of Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul and Bahia. In the first, gold mining continues with greater or less profit. Without statistics of production the export of gold in three fiscal years is given:

	weight	value.
1882-83.....	1,121,854 grammes	1,142,264\$
1883-84.....	1,166,855 "	1,195,902
1884-85.....	1,354,794 "	1,387,552

These figures are out of proportion to the gold production of the Empire, which leads to a belief that the smuggling of bullion is carried on.

The minister considers the future of the industry less dependent on gold, than on iron and coal mining, and the province of Minas has probably more iron than gold mines working already.

Only one mine, iron, the Vianema, which is government property, is worked in S. Paulo. In Tucubati, S. Paulo, a company is working in advantage the deposits of oil-bearing shale.

There is a native company, Arraio do Rato, working coal in Rio Grande do Sul, and an English company mining the same article at Taboão, Santa Catharina; the former appears to be leaving some result finally, and an official report state the output to be 2,000 tons per month, which is consumed locally. The quality of the Rio Grande coal tends to improve as the mine is sunk deeper. From the Tucubati mines a cargo had been sent to the River Plate, but the result was not known.

In Bahia the coal deposits worked produced 250 *medidas* (about 666 litres) of oil last year. Machinery for distillation was imported from England, and the production was likely to show considerable increase.

The minister recommends a reform of the mining laws for facilitating the condemnation of land necessary for mining purposes.

Rubber. The Pará statistics not having come in hand, only those for Amazonas are published, viz:

	weight	value
1882-83.....	718,137 kilos	2,253,369\$
1883-84.....	1,040,358 "	2,564,431
1884-85.....	1,412,407 "	2,505,580

The minister suggests that the municipalities and provincial legislatures should take steps to replant the tree, in the proper situations, near villages, not only to prevent the destruction of this source of wealth, but also by reducing the cost of harvesting to place the article on a better footing as regards foreign rubber.

Waste. Statistics are faulty regarding this article. The tables published show the following exports:

	weight	value.
1882-83.....	3,887,685 kilos	677,018\$
1883-84.....	5,955,502 "	375,942
1884-85.....	2,597,377 "	421,310

(This table evidently is erroneous).

These figures are much under the true value of the export, for the province of Paraná, of which the principal article of export is *waste*, shows an export of 3,000,000\$ per annum on the average.

Araucaria gum. This gum having been found to possess superior qualities to gum arabic, orders were sent to prevent the devastation of such forests on government land as contained the trees. Minas Geraes possesses large quantities of the tree.

Phosphate of lime deposits. The government had asked for tenders for the mining of this article on the islands of the Fernando Noronha group, excepting the island on which the penal settlement is established, and two concessions had been granted for the working of the deposits on other islands and along the coast.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 22.—In the Senate Sr. Meira de Vasconcellos made a violent attack on the government in reference to Pará political matters. The gas contract bill passed and reading, as did also the bill proroguing the budget. Senators Uchôa Cavalcanti, Carrão, Nunes Gonçalves and Silveira Martins spoke on the municipal elections bill. In the Chamber, the department of foreign affairs budget for 1886-87 was discussed by Deputy Affonso Celso, to whom the minister replied. Deputies José Marcelino and Lemos spoke on the department of justice budget. The minister of empire asked for a credit of 125,000\$ for certain municipal repairs, etc.

June 23.—In the Senate, the Chamber bill fixing the naval force for 1887-88 was referred to committee. The bill to reform the electoral law as to municipal elections was rejected. The bill to prorogue the budget and that confirming the contract for the lighting by gas of this city were finally passed. In the Chamber the budget of the department of foreign affairs for 1886-87 was passed. The minister of justice, and Deputies Affonso Celso, Jayme Rosa and Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke on the budget of the department of justice.

June 25.—No session in either Senate, or Chamber.

June 26.—No session in either House.

June 28.—No session in either House.

June 30.—No session in either House.

July 1.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

July 2.—In the Senate, Senator Vniato de Meideis presented an interpellation on the legislative conflict in Ceará, and Senator Affonso Celso another on the threatened attack upon the city of Juazeira, Minas Geraes. The reply to the speech from the throne was under discussion, during which Senator Juazeira explained his reasons for leaving the cabinet, one of which is (according to the *Buzi*) "because of not wholly agreeing with what is determined in the *regulamento* relative to slavery." In the Chamber there was no quorum.

The delay in publishing the speeches of the minister of finance of the 21st, which only appeared on the 24th, obliges us to correct a statement made in our summary. The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 22nd stated that the minister had said the late loan of 50,000,000 had been dissipated, which we translated disposed of. It seems however that the word should have been *anticipado* and had reference merely to prepayments under discount on foreign loans. The delay of the official journal of the Senate and not ourselves is to blame for an unavoidable misstatement.

O Peto of the 30th ulto. estimates that the ten days, during which neither Chamber, nor Senate is expected to do anything, will cost the tax-payers 97,500\$.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The May receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 51,044\$950.

An epidemic of malignant fevers is reported from Maricú, province of Ceará.

An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in the village of Imuitatola, São Paulo.

There was a balance of 561,013\$012 in the Pará provincial treasury at the end of May last.

The province of Bahia, being unable to pay the gas bill of the capital, has authorized the superintendent of the gas company to reduce the number of lamps by 438.

A counterfeiting establishment has been discovered in Pernambuco, in one of the suburbs of the city. A considerable quantity of material was captured, together with three men and a lot of counterfeit notes.

An official report on the late epidemic of yellow fever at Barra Mansa, Rio de Janeiro, states that out of a population of 2,500 souls, 900 cases of fever occurred, of which about 10 per cent. were fatal.

The government has approved the re-organization of the Capivary central mine under the designation of Engenharia Central de Capivary. Its capital is fixed at 600,000\$, divided into shares of 200\$ each.

The São Paulo sub-treasury has been authorized to pay 7,000\$ to Dr. Luiz Silverio Alves Cruz on account of mileage expenses (*ajudas de custo*) incurred through his recent appointment to the presidency of Goyaz.

The *Provincia*, of São Paulo, of the 24th ulto., says that beans are very dear now in Uberlândia, Minas, the market price being 50\$ an *aliquarte*, a trifle over a bushel. A short time ago the price was 6\$ an *aliquarte*. Twenty dollars a bushel for beans is a pretty stiff price in a country *essentially agrícola*.

—According to late mail advices, Maranhão is flooded with counterfeit paper money.

—The municipal elections in São Paulo have resulted in extensive republican gains. The conservatives make a poor show in comparison with republicans and liberals.

—A new speculation in immigration has recently been exposed. An immigrant in Rio is shipped to São Paulo by rail, where he receives the 70\$000 bounty offered by that province. He then returns to Rio by sea and then repeats the operation.

—A severe epidemic of yellow fever has been raging at Campina Gramle, province of Paraíba, in which over 300 persons have been attacked, 40 of which, at latest reports, had died. No relief had been afforded by the province.

—The May receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 648,762\$645, against 553,805\$267 in the same month of last year, 768,664\$316 in 1884 and 832,195\$219 in 1883. The *recebimento* receipts were 146,544\$491 against 144,782\$050 in May last year.

—Niteroi is now to have a municipal by-law regulating the employment and conduct of domestic servants. The neglect of the larger and more important matters, and the minute attention paid to the trivial relations of social life, would seem to indicate — what?

—The *Diário Mercantil* of São Paulo complains of the conduct of the theatre goers of that city who spend their time between acts in hooting. Even the occupants of boxes join in the *foi*, which is promoted principally by the young men of São Paulo's best families.

—The captain of the port of Pernambuco, in an *officio* to the pilot who had charge of the *Esperito Santo* of the *Brazilera de Navegação* company, lately put ashore there, regrets the occurrence, but cannot attribute the least blame to the pilot, whose proficiency he [the captain of the port] recognizes.

—According to the *Imprensa Yviana*, a man died in the hospital there on the 18th ult. who was evidently the victim of a crime. He was a Portuguese, and was already speechless when he arrived there. His body was covered with bruises and there were several ugly wounds on the head. The case was enveloped in complete mystery.

—The Rossi opera company gave 34 representations in São Paulo. The guarantee of 133,000\$ was more than covered by the receipts, including, we presume, the guarantee of 20,000\$. We are beginning to see why some of the provincial deputies, residents of the city of São Paulo, were so anxious to have the subsidy granted.

—The arrival of Sarah Bernhardt in São Paulo on the 27th ult. seems to have turned that little town almost upside down. There was a big crowd at the station, crowds hung around the hotel to get a look at her, and the newspapers burned incessantly (in the way of adjectives) continually. Augustus Cesar himself never created such a furore.

—The story is told of a slave woman who sat down on the track of the Inana railway where she was caught by a passing "express" train. The cow-catcher picked her up gently, carried her seven metres, and then deposited her at one side without injury. The gallantry of that cow-catcher is something worthy of record. It would be interesting to know, however, how fast that express train was running.

—Now that the São Paulo domestic service law has gone into effect, and no servant or nurse is to be permitted to seek employment without being registered at police headquarters and provided with certain police credentials, would it not be desirable to have all the employers similarly registered and certified? An exchange of credentials between master and servant at the time of engagement would be as just as interesting.

—According to late advices the town of Juazeira, province of Minas Geraes, is again threatened by bands of armed men who wish to release one of their number confined there in the public jail. Juazeira was captured and sacked in 1879, and the authors of that outrage are now in command of the present undertaking. A little summary hanging up in that part of the country would probably have a very salutary effect.

—The first arrivals of immigrants for Pará seem to have been a fiasco. A *Provincia* of the 11th ulto. says the immigrants numbering 108, of which only 22 were adult males, absolutely refused to take up the lots to which they were destined, declaring they had been deceived. All but 8 persons returned to the capital, and these unfortunates, from the Azores Islands all of them, were wandering about the streets, some finally taking up quarters in the waiting-room of the Bragança railway station.

The girls were, apparently, subject to certain speculative attempts. The president of the province ordered the immigrants to leave the station, which order was obeyed. Verily, immigration to Brazil seems beset with difficulties!

—Ceará is now greatly agitated over a conflict in the provincial assembly. Two assemblies have been organized, both claiming to be legally elected and properly constituted.

—During his recent excursion over the Leopoldina railway into the province of Minas Geraes, the Emperor took occasion to dispense with the military guards offered him at Cataguazes, saying that they were unnecessary at a popular reunion. His words were at once telegraphed down to Rio, where we are accustomed to see him always attended by a mounted guard.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—On the 24th ulto. the section from Cerquilho to Laranjal, Botucatu branch, of the Sorocabana railway was opened to traffic.

—The Brazilian Great Southern railway proposes to complete the line by an issue of pre-preference debentures at 6 per cent and 1 per cent. sinking fund.

—At the meeting of the Great Western of Brazil railway company on in London May 31st, a resolution was passed authorizing the raising of £200,000, 5 per cent. debenture stock, for building an extension from Nazareth to Timbuba, a distance of about 27 miles.

—The May receipts of the Pará railway lines amounted to 26,751\$100, against 24,510\$000 in the same month of last year. The total receipts for the five months since January 1st amounted to 143,085\$000, which shows an increase of 35,320\$800 over the same period of last year.

—The Uberaba, Minas Geraes, correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, says that on the 17th two engineers of the Mogiana company had arrived there to solicit subscriptions for the prolongation of the line. Their efforts do not, says the correspondent, seem to have been fruitful.

—On the 29th ulto. the special train carrying the Emperor, the Empress, two ministers and a number of invited guests, left this city at 6 a.m. to assist at the inauguration of various stations of the Leopoldina railway. The Emperor was received with great enthusiasm all along the line and extended his journey to the Rio Doce, which he found in about the same position as when he visited it thirty years ago.

—The minister of agriculture has recently refused to authorize the Carris Urbanos company to use a new type of tram car on the grounds that the narrow streets served by these lines will not safely permit the use of a wider car than those thus far used. This decision of the minister is worthy of hearty approval. It is time that the constant encroachments on the rights of the public by this company should be brought under some restraint.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the *Buenos Aires Herald*, June 17.

—Santa Fé has 98 colonies with 749,585 squares under cultivation, of which 158,000 in wheat, 45,300 in flax.

—The investigation into the tea and salt fraud in the custom house has led to the discovery of other frauds, by which the Treasury has lost some thousands of dollars.

—El *Diario* estimates that the minister of finance will find himself with a deficiency of \$4,000,000, in consequence of the differences in exchange, which have greatly exceeded the minister's estimate, and of the falling off in the customs' duties.

—A milkman, José M. Luví, was arrested by the police of the 7th section on the charge of selling milk which had been mixed with water, and he was fined \$5. He declared that the charge was untrue and for so doing he was imprisoned in a cell. Then he asked that a tip of milk might be kept for examination by the analyst, but this was refused and the milk was thrown away.

—The failure of a well known money and change broker is announced on the *Bolsa*. There are others tottering and the fall may come at any moment, and still others would if pressed; in fact there is quite enough of financial rottenness about to cause uneasiness. One bank is said to have two thousand protested bills and cannot find a large number of debtors.

—It appears that the attempted customs fraud of passing 233 cases of tea as salt was discovered owing to the *despachante* trying to get a deduction of 2 per cent for breakages, which is allowed on salt in jars. For this purpose he presented the manifest to the *visita*, D. Federico Melian, who saw at once that his signature had been forged, as well as that of the *vista* D. Manuel Rodriguez. The manifest bears the same number as that which was impressed on the authentic manifest by the mechanical numberer of the *contaduría*. The lot of tea in respect of which the fraud was attempted consists of 700 cases worth \$40,000.

—The members of the Bolsa will hold a general meeting to-day for the purpose of considering proposals for alteration of the regulations, among which are the increase of the Chamber of Commerce to 34 members, the additional four to be merchants; the increase to \$10,000 of the security given by brokers; prohibiting merchants and banks or their clerks, and public officials from being Bolsa brokers; the official liquidator to give security for \$60,000; a defaulting broker must disclose the names of the persons causing his failure.

—A large party of friends of Gen. Arredondo and his companions went out to the outer roads yesterday [13th] in the steamer *Adriatico* to welcome the passengers and bring them ashore. The General, who was in good health, notwithstanding that the *Paraná* has had a long and bad voyage from Rio, gave his friends a short sketch of the occurrences which had befallen him. They then returned to shore, bringing with them Colonels Cortés, Olivera and Vasquez, who were escorted to the end of the mole by 500 or 600 persons. Gen. Arredondo and Colonel Salvañach remained on board the *Paraná*, as they had been warned that they would be arrested if they landed. It was reported yesterday that they had gone up the river in the steamer *San Martín*, but another report says that they landed quietly in Buenos Aires. One thing is certain that they have left the *Paraná*, without leaving any card with their new address for Santos the Magnanimous.

LOCAL NOTES

—The world did not come to an end after all!

—The bread bill of the navy at this port in May amounted to 12,929\$172.

—The Austrian minister, Baron von Seiller, and family returned here from Europe on the 29th ult.

—Decree No. 9,609 dated June 22nd, authorizes the *Sociedade Anonyma do Gas do Rio de Janeiro* to commence business in the Empire.

—On the 26th ult. the redemption bureau published an *aviso* that the time for redeeming the 2\$, 5\$ and 10\$ notes is extended to 31st December next.

—The redemption bureau has taken charge of the 300,000\$ in stamps and envelopes, as requested by the minister of agriculture, which were apparently lying around loose the postoffice.

—On the 19th ult. the department of war demanded 2,000 free tickets from the Jardim Botânico tramway. The passes are to suffice for a year's free trips for the employees of the military school.

—By decree No. 9,611, dated 26th June, 1886, the Escola de Marinha and Collegio Naval were united. Two naval academies do seem rather luxurious, and the decree reducing the number is worthy of approbation.

—The Brazilian army on peace footing is fixed at 13,500 rank and file, and at 30,000 on a war footing. Now, let the government decree that no enemy is to attack the empire with more than 25,000 men, and the trick is won.

—A local paper says Julius Cesar, the balloon man, before commencing his refutation of Rénard and Krebs' priority of discovery in ballooning, made a pilgrimage to Lourdes. Julius has abandoned all hope of earthly assistance apparently.

—By an official order of the 19th ult. the minister of finance places a credit of 70,000\$ at the disposal of the president of São Paulo for beginning the construction of a new sub-treasury building in the capital of that province.

—Within the last five years 1,020 lotteries have been drawn in various parts of the empire, of which the capital was 65,890,980\$. The actual number, however, is much greater than this, as some of the provinces failed to send in reports.

—A most honorable recognition of the ability of Brazilian engineers has just been published. The chief of the engineering staff of the Panamá canal has authorized an engineer here to invite some of our doctors to take duty on the work of *le grand Français*.

—A telegram from Maranhão on the 26th announced that the mercantile classes of that city had resolved to close their doors July 1st rather than submit to the highly vexatious taxes voted by the last provincial assembly. There was great excitement in the city.

—So firmly was the ministry persuaded that on the 24th ult. the world was to come to an end, that only one of the cabinet appeared to assist His Majesty the Emperor in the procession of Corpus Christi. The rest were probably getting their ascension robes in order.

—A city father lately said the secretary of the municipal chamber was guilty of a piece of stupidity (*asneira*) in sending some document to the department of agriculture instead of to that of empire. The secretary attempted to take satisfaction, and was promptly suspended.

—Mme. Noirmont appears to want 70,000\$ as a salary for the "licking" Miss or Mrs. Sarah gave her.

—On the 28th ult., the minister of agriculture imposed a fine of 3,000\$ on the Lillgerwood Manufacturing Company for doing business in the empire without authorization.

—The mystery attending the estate of the Visconde de Souza Carvalho seems likely to get into the criminal courts. On the 26th ult. the 2nd public prosecutor applied to the judge of the 1st civil district for copies of the various documents relating to the matter.

—Among the passengers on the Royal Mail packet *Neon*, en route for Buenos Aires, was Albert G. Goodall, Esq., president of the American Bank Note Co. Mr. Goodall has recently suffered a serious illness, and this trip to South America is undertaken for the benefits of a sea voyage, as well as for business. He will stop a few weeks in Rio on his return.

—The Emperor having declared that a guard of soldiers is not necessary for him at a reunion of the people, it may now be expected that he will find such a guard quite as unnecessary when the people are not gathered together. In such case, the customary mounted body guard galloping after His Majesty's coach through the street will soon be a thing of the past.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 27th ult. prints extracts from a publication called "Brazilian coffee at the Marseilles Industrial Exposition," from which it appears that in 1885 the total production of coffee was 9,686,000 bags of 60 kilos, and consumption 11,286,000 bags. The *Journal* adds, however, that these figures are *muchly estimated*, which would seem to be perfectly true.

—The minister of agriculture has asked for statistical information regarding the number of companies, native and foreign, organized and working under the new joint stock companies' law. Would it not be well, also, to institute some inquiry as to the effectiveness of the law, in which, perhaps, a good beginning might be made with the capture of the old telephone company of this city by a little sharp practice, and the subsequent difficulties encountered by the defrauded shareholders in getting adequate protection from the courts.

—We should not like to accuse the Havas agency of having anything to do with the following telegram which passed over the West Coast line from Galveston to Buenos Aires, but it is good enough for one of that company's dispatches, nevertheless:

"Washington, 15.—Prince Augusto Leopoldo, the grandson of the Emperor of Brazil, has arrived here accompanied by Admiral Barroso, the commander of the Brazilian cruiser."

The Admiral being dead years ago and the corvette *Almirante Barroso*, named after him, not being adapted for land travel, we are somewhat doubtful as to what the dispatch really means.

—Sr. Pedro Lambert seems in a fair way to lose the 913,000\$ owing him by our municipal authorities. He had an execution against the municipality, but the minister of empire advises his colleague of justice that municipal properties may not be levied on, and Sr. Lambert must ask his money from the municipality and use such administrative resources as are provided by law to recover it. If Sr. Lambert persists in his execution, a conflict of jurisdiction, under Art. 24 of Regulamento 124, dated February 5th, 1842, says the minister, will arise, which of course can not be permitted. Better cheat Sr. Lambert out of his money, than to develop a conflict between the two departments!

—We take pleasure in recording the marriage of Miss Eleanor Leslie, the talented principal of the Collegio Progresso, to Mr. William Booth Hertz, both members of the American colony of this city, which occurred at the English Church on the 26th ult. Rev. Frederick Young officiating. The bride is one of the most successful teachers in Rio, and her school for girls is widely known as one of the most popular and efficient. The wedding was a quiet one, but this did not prevent her friends from filling the church as a mark of their high appreciation and good wishes—in all of which *The News* most heartily joins.

—A peculiar incident occurred at the D. Pedro II theatre on the evening of the 30th ult. just as the orchestra was preparing to play the overture in *Aida*. The director, Sr. Leopoldo Miguez, being ill, the manager selected the prompter to fill his place for the evening. The friends of Sr. Miguez, who is a resident of this city, at once jumped to the conclusion that there had been some difficulty, and at once raised a violent tumult against his substitute. They refused to accept the explanation of Manager Rossi and kept up a perfect pandemonium of hissing, jeering, stamping and shouting for three quarters of an hour until the objectionable substitute was withdrawn. And it was not the "gallery" which made the row either! A violinist was finally placed in the director's chair and the opera went on.

—If you want to go to Réunion Island the *Diario Official* of the 30th ult. will tell you all about it. Why the *Diario* should crack up Réunion when "immigrants" are wanted here, is a mystery.

—The judge who has charge of the trial of Francisca de Castro, charged with the brutal treatment of two slave girls, returned the indictment of the public prosecutor with a demand that the medical experts should declare if the alleged criminal was insane from December, 1882, to February, 1886. Why not acquit the woman at once, and have done?

—On the 26th a number of liberal electors held a meeting and resolved to form a club and start a newspaper to sustain liberal ideas. A curious matter this, that the opposition, liberal or conservative, always starts a newspaper, which disappears when the opposition assumes government. The inference is that the government has the wherewithal to defend its ideas in the neutral press.

—We are requested to state that Bishop J. C. Granbery, who is expected to arrive on the American mail steamer *Advance* on the morning of the 4th inst., will preach on the same day at 11:30 a. m. at the Methodist Church, Largo do Catete, and also in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Bishop Granbery is in charge of the missions of his church in Brazil and is known as a very able and eloquent preacher. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Sr. Antonio Augusto Fernandes Pinheiro, the government engineer in Europe, appears to be a *commissario* of the new gas company. As the constitution and by-laws of the company have been approved, there seems to be no incompatibility in his occupying the place, though when he comes to act as government fiscal on the company's operations in Europe hereafter there may be found some grave difficulties in successfully serving two masters.

—The *Diario de Noticias* of the 26th ult. publishes a communication from S. Luiz, a station on the Leopoldina railway, in regard to an atrocious crime committed there some two months since, but which has only just come to light. It seems that a planter near that place became suspicious that one of his slaves was carrying on improper relations with a member of his household, so he had him chained in the stocks and then mutilated in a most brutal manner. The poor wretch was left to the care of another slave, but died soon after. The body was then secretly buried by the planter and a relation, assisted by the slave who was a witness to the crime. Fearing exposure from this slave, should he be able to escape from the plantation, they killed him also, by cutting his head open with a hatchet, and then buried him in the same trench with his comrade. A more brutal, cold-blooded crime can not be imagined, yet this is just what the institution of slavery produces and the laws protect.

—The Bernhardt-Noirmont scandal has developed into a genuine comedy, in which none of the leading characters—not excepting the police—have won much credit. The divine Sarah first interfered to prevent Noirmont from taking a trunk away from the theatre, calling her a thief, as the latter claims. Noirmont resented the charge with a blow, when a fistful encounter took place, in which various members of the company took part. That same night, during the play and between the 3rd and 4th acts, Sarah drew a whip from her dress and gave Noirmont several blows across the face and shoulders, her leading man assisting. Noirmont complained to the police official present, but he dismissed the matter on the grounds that Sarah was not caught in the act (*flagrante*). The following day (the 24th) Noirmont went to the police headquarters with her complaint, where a process was procured for the great star. In the afternoon of the same day, as the son and secretary of the latter were passing the Polytechnic, they met the offending subordinate in the street and at once proceeded to give her a piece of their minds also. Noirmont resented their insults and tried to break their skulls with her parasol, but succeeded only in having it taken away from her and thrown over the fence. The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 25th very properly stigmatized the conduct of these youngsters, and with the result of calling out a joint card from them, which was published in the *Pais* of the 26th, formally stating that the accusation was a lie and that they were "at home" from 1 to 2 p. m. Whether the good-natured chief of the *Gazeta* accepted the invitation, or not, we do not know; but we think it probable that he sent the children a couple of rattle-boxes instead. The police investigation has thus far been a broad farce. Sarah failed to appear on the 26th, as ordered, when the investigation was postponed to the 28th, when it was publicly known that she was to leave for São Paulo on the 27th. The appearances are that the majesty of the law is somewhat dazzled and overawed by the superior points of the queen of the tragic stage, and is therefore unable to assert its authority.

—While the *Journal do Commercio* of the 1st can only find five lines to notice the Pará immigrant fiasco, some 30 are necessary to afford information regarding an idiot who threw a lighted match in a barrel of gunpowder.

—An officious (?) friend sent to the minister of agriculture a request in the name of the director of the post-office for permission to offer his resignation. The document proves to be a forgery, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will examine into the matter.

—The *Journal do Commercio* suggests that revenue returns, instead of comparing month by month, should show comparisons for longer periods, and even include periods of five years. The *Journal* seems to desire that our public employees should work and not loaf.

—The minister of agriculture, whether after fines, or after statistics, has ordered the presidents of provinces and of *fazendas commutivas*, to forward regular lists of companies, native and foreign, which have duly complied with law No. 3,150 dated November 4th, 1882, relating to joint stock companies.

—The laborers in our custom house are over-worked. One of them went to sleep in the wine (!) stores during the day on the 22nd ult., and did not awake until 6:30 p. m. He was arrested upon opening the door of the warehouse and was promptly discharged by the inspector from any further connection with fiscal duties.

—The Noirmont-Bernhardt difficulty has jumped from the comic to the tragic stage. A daily colleague rather sharply criticised the manner young Bernhardt and a companion treated Mme. Noirmont, and the gentlemen published a card in *O Pais* declaring they were at home from 1 to 2 p. m.; ready for action, it is to be inferred.

—It is supposed that all the slaves over 65 years of age were unconditionally freed by the Saravia-Cotegipe law of September last. On the 22nd, however, a poor old man, 70 years of age, still a slave, presented himself to the police officials of this city to complain of the bad treatment and whippings received from the hands of his master.

—It is announced that Messrs. Wilson Soas & Co., Limited, have recently opened two more branch houses, one at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, and the other at Montevideo. Extensive coal depots have been established in connection with both. This important business house now has eight separate houses and coal depots, viz: London, St. Vincent, Parahyba do Norte, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Montevideo.

—The immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of May numbered 2,805, of which 625 came from the River Plate. There were 1,073 Italians, 936 Germans, 582 Portuguese, 95 Spaniards, 41 Austrians, 23 Belgians, 18 French and 37 of diverse nationalities. During the same month 335 passed through this port for Santos, and 93 for S. Francisco, making a total of 3,233 arrivals in the empire. The 3rd class departures for foreign ports in the same month numbered 636.

—The municipal elections in this city on the 1st inst. resulted in the choice of only 6 out of the 21 alternates to be chosen, the other candidates to submit to a second election. We are glad to see among those elected on the 1st the name of our esteemed colleague of the *Gazeta da Tarde*, who stands third on the list. He will be sure to look after the interests of emancipation in this city, and may be counted on to oppose the jobs and rascalities continually cropping up in the municipal chamber.

—The minister of finance on the 16th ult. decides that the water tax is not included in the taxes subject to the 5 per cent. surtax. *Aprioris* of this surtax a curious hypothesis has been propounded, viz: how is the government to decide as to the amount of stamp tax belonging to the emancipation and immigration fund? The 5 per cent. will be paid, but how are the Treasury officials to discover that of 21\$ in stamps purchased, what part belongs to the emancipation fund? A bank buys *contos de réis* of stamps, and uses them as necessary. Must this bank declare what proportion belongs to the old stamp tax, and what to the new? The whole thing is absurd.

—The Royal Mail packet *Zagaz*, which left this port on the 24th ult. for Southampton, struck on the *barra falsa* below the entrance to the port of Bahia on the morning of the 27th. A severe gale had been blowing all the preceding day and the sea was consequently very high, which not only increased the dangers of a total loss, but rendered the efforts to rescue passengers and mails very difficult. All possible assistance was rendered by other steamers, with which the passengers, mails, baggage, etc., were safely transferred. It being impossible to tow the steamer off the shoal, work was begun as soon as the sea permitted to remove cargo and coal so as to float the vessel at the first high tide. The reports were conflicting for some days as to the possibility of saving the hull, but just as we are going to press to-day (31st) we learn that the steamer was safely towed off the shoal early this morning and went into Bahia at 11 o'clock. This is certainly good news.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 718,000 bags by one broker, and 208,000 bags by another.

100

Vessels loading and to load.

	bags
New York Br str Lykns.....	24,000
do " Sirius.....	30,000
do " Kepler.....	1,000
do Amer str Advance.....	6,000
Baltimore Amer bk Templar.....	1,000
do Arg ship David Stewart.....	18,000
New Orleans Br str Lassell.....	8,500
Hamburg Gr str Hamburg.....	1,000
London Antwerp.....	500
Bremen Antwerp.....	500
Trieste Aust str Tibor.....	1,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	bags
Sales U. States.....	3,592
Europe.....	7,065
Elsewhere.....	5,868
Total Sales.....	16,525
Stock.....	2,500
Average price Ordinary at per anela.....	5.344
do Good and.....	5.311
do Good and.....	5.300
Exchange on London average.....	24.000
Freight per anela.....	24.000

	June 23	June 24	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 29	June 30	Totals
Receipts.....	3,592	4,649	6,466	5,643	4,868	5,272	3,745	8,866	16,525
Sales.....	7,065	18,433	3,355	6,083	1,436	3,475	2,300	53,006	96,889
Stock.....	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

	June 31	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31	Totals
Receipts.....	4,649	6,466	5,643	4,868	5,272	3,745	8,866	16,525	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652

	June 31	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31	Totals
Receipts.....	4,649	6,466	5,643	4,868	5,272	3,745	8,866	16,525	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652

	June 31	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31	Totals
Receipts.....	4,649	6,466	5,643	4,868	5,272	3,745	8,866	16,525	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652

	June 31	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31	Totals
Receipts.....	4,649	6,466	5,643	4,868	5,272	3,745	8,866	16,525	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652

	June 31	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31	Totals
Receipts.....	4,649	6,466	5,643	4,868	5,272	3,745	8,866	16,525	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652

	June 31	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31	Totals
Receipts.....	4,649	6,466	5,643	4,868	5,272	3,745	8,866	16,525	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652

	June 31	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31	Totals
Receipts.....	4,649	6,466	5,643	4,868	5,272	3,745	8,866	16,525	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652

	June 31	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31	Totals
Receipts.....	4,649	6,466	5,643	4,868	5,272	3,745	8,866	16,525	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652

	June 31	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31	Totals
Receipts.....	4,649	6,466	5,643	4,868	5,272	3,745	8,866	16,525	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for 6 months

1st January—30th June.

DESTINATION	1886	1885	1884
UNITED STATES.....	753,855	824,846	1,211,121
Baltimore.....	198,055	212,873	172,168
Hampton Roads f.o.....	—	—	24,072
Richmond.....	5,000	—	1,483
Charleston.....	5,052	16,780	11,914
Savannah.....	—	—	3,500
Mobile.....	114,488	121,417	29,570
New Orleans.....	13,200	37,057	11,300
Galveston.....	—	7,470	5,000
Port Eads f.o.....	—	—	—
Total.....	1,060,250	1,220,502	1,533,528
EUROPE.....	17,401	21,637	7,000
Channel f.o.....	87,750	38,133	27,830
Antwerp.....	13,091	54,803	30,606
North of Europe & Baltic.....	108,545	147,038	97,807
England.....	38,133	34,402	16,501
Bordeaux.....	5,863	—	3,412
Lisbon f.o.....	1,287	1,427	1,175
Portugal.....	109,534	178,118	141,053
Mediterranean.....	—	—	—
Total.....	316,314	473,714	367,797
ELSEWHERE.....	27,857	39,800	47,900
Cape of Good Hope.....	—	—	27,317
River Plate & West Coast.....	—	—	—
Total.....	49,873	67,704	70,217
UNITED STATES.....	1,060,250	1,220,502	1,533,528
Europe.....	316,314	473,714	367,797
Elsewhere.....	49,873	67,704	70,217
Totals.....	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552

Clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro for the last 7 crop years, in bags of 60 kilos.

	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80
United States.....	1,060,250	1,220,502	1,533,528	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918
Europe.....	316,314	473,714	367,797	49,873	67,704	70,217	316,314	473,714
Elsewhere.....	49,873	67,704	70,217	49,873	67,704	70,217	49,873	67,704
Totals.....	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918

	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80
United States.....	1,060,250	1,220,502	1,533,528	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918
Europe.....	316,314	473,714	367,797	49,873	67,704	70,217	316,314	473,714
Elsewhere.....	49,873	67,704	70,217	49,873	67,704	70,217	49,873	67,704
Totals.....	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918

	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80
United States.....	1,060,250	1,220,502	1,533,528	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918
Europe.....	316,314	473,714	367,797	49,873	67,704	70,217	316,314	473,714
Elsewhere.....	49,873	67,704	70,217	49,873	67,704	70,217	49,873	67,704
Totals.....	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918

	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80
United States.....	1,060,250	1,220,502	1,533,528	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918
Europe.....	316,314	473,714	367,797	49,873	67,704	70,217	316,314	473,714
Elsewhere.....	49,873	67,704	70,217	49,873	67,704	70,217	49,873	67,704
Totals.....	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918

	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80
United States.....	1,060,250	1,220,502	1,533,528	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918
Europe.....	316,314	473,714	367,797	49,873	67,704	70,217	316,314	473,714
Elsewhere.....	49,873	67,704	70,217	49,873	67,704	70,217	49,873	67,704
Totals.....	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918	1,971,552	1,426,387	1,761,918

	1881-82.	Total
D'y avet.	10,870 13,679 16,374 15,238 17,154 9,419 7,757 3,692 6,095 12,291 8,655 7,081	984 014 229 303 627 003 697 232 942 722 686 512
10,518	053	

DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VAL.
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AMOUNT	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
19,075,100 000	136,002,100 000	Apôlone Jan. July	4 1/2 %	1,000 000	998 500—1,000 000	998 500—1,000 000
50,000,000 000	—	do do	5 1/2 %	200—800	101 1/2	—
4,158,400 000	1,997,700 000	do do	5 1/2 %	500—1,000	995 000	993 000—998 000
190,000 000	119,600 000	do do	5 1/2 %	1,000 000	99 1/2	—
—	22,015,700 000	Gold Loan of 1868. Apr. Oct.	4 1/2 %	1,000 000	1,253 500	—
51,685,000 000	42,683,000 000	do 1879. Jan. Apr., July, Oct.	4 1/2 %	1,000 000	1,350 000	—
10,212,100 000	79,989,000 000	Province of Rio de Janeiro. Jan. July	6 1/2 %	200—500	164 1/2	—
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
—	2,121,400 000	Brazil. June Dec.	5 1/2 %	100 000	99 1/2	99 %—100 %
—	1,694,000 000	Credito Real do Brazil. Jan. July.	5 1/2 %	100 000	77 1/2	—
—	3,250,100 000	do gold do	5 1/2 %	211.5	99 000	— 99 000
4,329,800 000	—	do 1 Pauls. Apr. Oct.	5 1/2 %	100 000	8 1/2	—
—	—	Predial. May Nov.	6 1/2 %	100 000	70 1/2	— 70 1/2

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.				
DATE.	NAME.	WHERE FROM.	CONIGNED TO.	
June 21	Magellan Jr	Liverpool 23d	Wilson Sons & Co	
21	Rapahai Jr	Liverpool 23d	do	
21	Hipparchus Jr	River Plate 23d	Norton, M'w & Co	
21	Buenos Aires Jr	Hamburg 23d	E. Johnston & Co	
21	Humburg Jr	do	do	
21	Kinney Aust	Santos 10	do	
21	la France Fr	River Plate 31st	Karl Valus & Co	
21	Kepler Btg	Liverpool 23d	Norton, M'w & Co	
21	Lowell Jr	do	do	
21	Launing Jr	P. Alegre 23d	do	
21	Krp. F. Wilm Jr	Bremen 23d	do	
21	La Santos Jr	Santos 10	H. Stoltz & Co	
21	Hevelin Jr	River Plate 31st	A. Leidi & Co	
21	Lysius Jr	Santos 10	Norton, M'w & Co	
21	La Penio Jr	Santos 10	Hard, R. & Co	
21	Neva Jr	Southton 193d	Royal Mail	
21	Cyanus Jr	Antwerp 26d	J. Moore & Co	
July 1	Herschel Jr	London 31d	Norton, M'w & Co	
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.				
DATE.	NAME.	WHERE TO.	CARGO.	
June 21	Tagus Jr	Southampton*	Sundries	
21	Magellan Jr	Valparaiso*	do	
21	Libor Aust	Santos	do	
21	Rapahai Jr	Santos	do	
21	la France Fr	Mar del	do	
21	V. de Santos Jr	Harve*	do	
21	Hamburg Jr	Rio S. Francisco*	do	
21	Liquidator Btg	New York	do	
21	Chatham Jr	Punta Alegre	do	
21	Kepler Btg	Santos	do	
21	Krp. F. Wilm Jr	Grates	do	
21	Lysius Jr	Southampton*	do	
21	K. Kinney Aust	Tiense*	do	
21	V. de Penio Jr	Santos	do	
July 1	Neva Jr	River Plate	do	
* Calling at intermediate ports.				
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 3d, 1886.				
NAME.	TONS.	DEST.	WHERE FROM.	AGENTS.
<i>American.</i>				
bk New York	1,252	Jun. 10	New York	Phelps Bros & C
bk A. Holland	499	16	New York	E. Clemente & C
bk Templar	374	28	Baltimore	F. Clemente & C
<i>Argentinian.</i>				
sp David Stewart	634	Jun. 30	Baltimore.	Levering & C
<i>British.</i>				
sp Ka. Cam. Under	1,455	Apr. 22	Philadelphia	In distress
lug Helen Fox	1,535	May 18	do	do
bk Johnstone	469	21	do Sal.	Ferreira P. & C
sp Prince Louis	1,373	28	Newport	E. W. May
sp Mary S. Hard	1,585	31	Cal. diff.	do
sp Knox & Slaters	1,292	Jun. 1	do	do
bk W. W. Field	1,626	1	Cardiff	D. Pello H. R. R
bk Edmondson	1,567	2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co
sp Cumberland	1,555	3	Cardiff	do
bk Alant	1,447	4	Cardiff	Hamilton & Fao
bk Columbus	1,562	6	London	Montero, H. & Co
bk Sweeten	554	7	Cardiff	do
27 Venturian	1,584	10	Cardiff	Mess. Mattheus
bk Verona	615	10	Savannah	P. Clemente & C
sp Steamboat	1,245	23	Liverpool	do
sp Knox & Slaters	1,292	24	do	Hamilton & Fao
bk Roweta	720	25	Newcastle	Walker, H. & Co
bk Trotsky	533	25	Newport	do
bk Rossby Bay	730	26	Cardiff	Alvarez, P. P. & C
bk Lochy	750	28	Richmond	F. Clemente & C
<i>Danish.</i>				
bk Aaga	297	Jun. 1	Liverpool	P. S. Neilson & C
<i>French.</i>				
bk Hays	619	Jun. 10	Cardiff	D. Pello H. R. R
bk Tipa	826	16	Cardiff	Hemington & C
bk Quilista	412	16	Cardiff	R. Becker & C
sp Almondal	617	28	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co
<i>German.</i>				
bk Inperuen	351	Jun. 2	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & Co
bk Zells	353	3	do	K. Valus & Co
lug Anna Anna	319	10	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co
lug Paulatier	306	10	do	do
bk Germania	414	10	Bonhuque	H. Stoltz & Co
lug Dauch	307	July 1	Newcastle	Hamilton & Fao
<i>Italian.</i>				
lug Francesca C.	320	Jun. 10	Cardiff	To master
<i>Norwegian.</i>				
bk Bonito	519	May 5	Lisbon	Barbosa Costa & C
bk Agra	848	8	do	H. Stoltz & Co
lug Arana	396	10	do	H. Stoltz & Co
bk Zells	353	10	do	do
bk Laugel	513	8	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
bk Chapman	480	10	do	do
bk Germania	414	10	do	do
lug Fahor	495	16	Newcastle	J. F. Alves & C
lug Gjendi	279	16	Newcastle	J. F. Alves & C
bk Santa Capti	395	16	Newcastle	J. F. Alves & C
bk Madonia	460	20	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co
lug Haas Tode	250	23	Hamburg	L. Carvalho & C
bk Germania	414	23	London	Laurey & C
bk Agier	414	23	Christiana	C. W. Gross & C
bk Ruier	308	23	Grangent	J. F. Pacheco & C
bk Germania	324	23	Cardiff	J. F. Alves & C
bk Hambard	470	23	Newcastle.	J. F. Alves & C
lug Uda	466	July 1	Liverpool.	Moore, M. & Co
bk Bugitte	760	1	Cardiff	Norton, M'w & Co
<i>Portuguese.</i>				
bk Marjolinhia	868	Jun. 1	Oporto	C. Albuquerque & Co
bk Marjolinhia	868	1	Oporto	Veiga, Pinto & Co
bk Allicia	545	1	Oporto	Veiga Santos & Co
bk Tentaria	444	1	Oporto	J. Leoni, M. & C
bk Germania	470	1	Oporto	To master
bk Improvis	642	26	Bahia	V. Leoni M. & C
bk Granilo	275	July 1	Lisbon	Zeila & Silveira
bk Tencudra	508	1	Oporto	do
<i>Spanish.</i>				
bk India	76	Feb. 23	Manilla.	In distress
<i>Swedish.</i>				
bk Rector	43	Jun. 15	Cette	Cerf, Dale & C
bk Rector	43	26	Rangoon	Camara & C

Insurance.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Yonle.

No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophile Otto.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

*E. W. May,*RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.Capital..... £1,000,000 Sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 430,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

*E. W. May,*RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.**

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça dos Marinheiros.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,164

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

(Agents for Lloyd) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 477.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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